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VMware Cloud Foundation Specialist (v2)

VMware 5V0-31.22

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two options are only available when using vSphere Lifecycle Manager Images? (Choose two.)

A. Upgrade VM Hardware Compatibility versions.

B. Update the firmware of all ESXi hosts in a cluster.

C. Install and update third-party software on all ESXi hosts in a cluster.

D. Check the hosts and clusters against the vSAN Hardware Compatibility List.

E. Upgrade and patch ESXi hosts.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

This is because vSphere Lifecycle Manager images can include firmware updates and third-party software components that can be applied to all hosts in a cluster12. These options are only available when using vSphere Lifecycle Manager images, not when using vSphere Lifecycle Manager baselines2.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere-lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-9A112231-AD7C-4EF5-AB6A-A8DAA704D307.html

QUESTION NO: 2

A VMware Cloud Foundation administrator has been tasked with replacing self-signed certificates with those signed by a third-party Certificate Authority. A security policy disallows the integration and use of Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Sen/ices and prefers an external provider.

Which two steps must be taken in order to configure these certificates? (Choose two.)

A. Generate Certificate Signing Requests from SDDC Manager.
Generate Certificate Signing Requests from SDDC Manager - In order to replace the self-signed certificates with third-party signed certificates, the Certificate Signing Requests (CSRs) need to be generated. This can be done from the SDDC Manager UI.

B. Ensure that the external provider has Administrator rights in vCenter.

C. Create and package the certificates in a domain_name.tar.gz file
Create and package the certificates in a domain_name.tar.gz file - After the CSRs are generated, they can be used to obtain third-party signed certificates from a certificate authority. Once the certificates are obtained, they need to be packaged in a domain_name.tar.gz file and uploaded to SDDC Manager.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-admin/GUID-80431626-B9CD-4F21-B681-A8F5024D2375.html

D. Use the sddcmanager-ssl-util.sh utility to list and delete existing certificates.

E. Generate public-private key pairs using the external provider.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A. Generate Certificate Signing Requests from SDDC Manager - In order to replace the self-signed certificates with third-party signed certificates, the Certificate Signing Requests (CSRs) need to be generated. This can be done from the SDDC Manager UI.

C. Create and package the certificates in a domain_name.tar.gz file - After the CSRs are generated, they can be used to obtain third-party signed certificates from a certificate authority. Once the certificates are obtained, they need to be packaged in a domain_name.tar.gz file and uploaded to SDDC Manager.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-admin/GUID-80431626-B9CD-4F21-B681-A8F5024D2375.html

QUESTION NO: 3

Which component is upgraded when using the SDDC Manager management domain upgrade workflow in VMware Cloud Foundation?

A. VMware Cloud Builder

B. VMware vRealize Network Insight

C. Workload Domain vCenter Server

D. VMware NSX-T Manager nodes

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

This is because according to VMware documentation1, the VMware Cloud Foundation Upgrade bundle upgrades the SDDC Manager appliance and Lifecycle Management, which are components of VMware Cloud Builder.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which action(s) can a developer perform on Kubernetes storage classes that are mapped from the VM Storage Policies?

A. Access Only

B. Access and Modify

C. Access, Modify, and Delete

D. Access, Create, and Delete

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

This is because according to VMware documentation3, developers can only access Kubernetes storage classes that are mapped from VM Storage Policies. They cannot modify or delete them.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is a characteristic about the Credentials Worksheet in the Deployment Parameter Workbook?

A. Passwords can be common only for appliance users.

B. Passwords can be different per user.

C. Passwords must be different per user.

D. Passwords must be common across all users.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

According to VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Workbook, when filling out the Credentials Worksheet in the Deployment Parameter Workbook, you must provide different passwords for each user account that will be created during deployment. This ensures security and compliance for your environment.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two requirements are needed to add new hosts to an existing VI workload in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment? (Choose two.)

A. The host uses the same storage type as the existing cluster hosts.
The host uses the same storage type as the existing cluster hosts. D. The host uses the same network pool.
Reference:

B. The host uses heterogenous hardware.

C. The host uses a minimum of four network ports.

D. The host uses the same network pool
The host uses only the VLAN network.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

When adding new hosts to an existing VI workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation, the new hosts must meet the following requirements:

A. The host uses the same storage type as the existing cluster hosts. D. The host uses the same network pool.

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator is tasked with deploying a new VI Workload Domain into an existing VMware Cloud Foundation environment. Which three initial shared storage types are supported? (Choose three.)

A. vSAN

B. NFSv3

C. SMB 3.0

D. vVols

E. VMFS on iSCSI

F. NFSV4.1

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

This is because according to VMware documentation6, these are three initial shared storage types that are supported for deploying a new VI Workload Domain into an existing VCF environment. You can also add other supported storage types after deploying the VI Workload Domain.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statement is true regarding NSX Manager configuration in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment?

A. NSX Managers can be deployed to different VLANs.

B. The cluster virtual IP address is used for API and GUI access to NSX Managers.

C. Traffic is load-balanced across all NSX Managers while using the virtual IP address.

D. The cluster virtual IP address is attached to all NSX Managers.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

According to VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Workbook, a statement that is true regarding NSX Manager configuration in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment is:

QUESTION NO: 9

A VMware Cloud Foundation administrator created a Tanzu Namespace in one of the workload domains. Which two functions related to permissions can be performed on the newly created Namespace? (Choose two)

A. Add permissions only from the vSphere.local domain.

B. Permissions can be set to either view or edit.

C. Add permissions to users from vCenter Single Sign-On identity sources.

D. Add a custom role to create more granular permissions.

E. Add permissions to local vSphere with Tanzu users only.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

A quote from reference [1] states that, "To add permissions to users or groups from vCenter Single Sign-On identity sources, the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster administrator can use either the vSphere Client or kubectl."

Another quote from reference [1] states that, "By default, a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster includes a set of predefined roles that provides granular permission control for Kubernetes objects. The predefined roles enable cluster groups to be created with specific permissions across the Kubernetes namespace hierarchy. Administrators can also create custom roles to provide more granular permission control that is specific to their organization's requirements."

References: [1] Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster or Supervisor Cluster [1]: Which do I choose? - https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2022/06/23/tanzu-kubernetes-cluster-or-supervisor-cluster-which-do-i-choose/

QUESTION NO: 10

An administrator is tasked with deploying a VMware Cloud Foundation environment that consists of three VI Workload Domains. Each VI Workload Domain is comprised of two clusters, with 18 hosts in each cluster.

Which option fulfills this requirement while minimizing the number of NSX-T Manager instances?

A. Deploy one large-sized NSX-T Manager cluster for all VI Workload Domains.

B. Deploy one medium-sized NSX-T Manager cluster for all VI Workload Domains.

C. Deploy one medium-sized NSX-T Manager cluster per VI Workload Domain

D. Deploy one large-sized NSX-T Manager cluster per VI Workload Domain.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

According to NSX Manager VM and Host Transport Node System Requirements23, an NSX-T management cluster formed using a medium-sized appliance can support up to 128 hypervisors. Since each VI Workload Domain has 36 hosts (18 x 2), and there are three VI Workload Domains, the total number of hosts is 108 (36 x 3), which is within the limit of a medium-sized NSX-T Manager cluster.